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## The Mercury.

—CONTINUED BY—  
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Established June, 1765, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It has a large quantity yearly of historical columns, and with interesting reading, editorials, State, local and general news, well selected music, and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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### COMMANDERY WINS CUP

Drill Corps of Washington Commandery Carries Off Honors in Providence.

The Drill Drill Corps of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, of this city, carried off the honors among the visiting Commanderies in the competitive drill in Providence on Thursday, winning second place in the field of nine. The first place went to one of the home Commanderies of Providence—Calvary, No. 13. The Newport boys had no walk-over, but their almost perfect military movements and their splendid exhibition maneuvers were the reason for their selection for the second place. DeMolay Commandery of Boston took the third prize.

The local Drill Corps have worked tirelessly for many weeks, under Adjutant William M. Thompson, to whose able efforts a large part of the credit is due. After winning fifth place in the nation-wide competition in Philadelphia last September, they had determined to carry off some of the honors in Providence, and in fact it was due to the persistent efforts of the officers of Washington Commandery that the competitive drill was awarded a place in the day's program. There was much rejoicing in the city Thursday afternoon when the result was announced, and the members of the Commandery who were unable to attend were especially delighted.

The entire celebration in Providence on Thursday was a magnificent affair, and Washington Commandery was well represented in all its features. The local organization assembled at Masonic Hall early in the morning and marched to Sullivan's Wharf, where the steamer Elberon was in waiting.

The start was made promptly, but a head wind and a head tide held back the boat so that it was a little late in reaching Providence so that the parade had already started and Washington Commandery was obliged to take a place further down the line than it was entitled to. But the interest in arriving at least had the merit of avoiding a long wait on the street for the parade to pass.

On reaching the wharf in Providence, a special car was in waiting to convey the ladies to the grand stand in Exchange Place, while the Commandery was escorted to its place in line. All over the route of march Washington Commandery received a big ovation. Headed by the Municipal Band and drum major in a big black shake, with the Drill Corps putting through some of their complicated evolutions while on the march, the local organization attracted as much attention and applause as the much larger Commanderies.

The sessions of the court this week have been in Westerly, R. I., where there were a few loose ends to be cleaned up. The court is apparently about ready to end its investigations, although there are still several witnesses whom one side or the other hopes to hear, among them being Rev. Mr. Kent and Mr. John H. Bathom.

### COURT OF INQUIRY

Secretary Josephus Daniels took the stand before the Naval Court of Inquiry in Washington late last week, and denied categorically that he knew of the methods used by the operators in the Newport investigation. He was subjected to a severe cross-examination by counsel for the complainants, in which it developed that he would be the reviewing authority when the report of the court of inquiry is completed.

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### FRENCH OFFICERS HERE

On Tuesday Newport received a visit from a delegation of French naval officers, who are in this country for the purpose of examining into matters of ordnance. The naval officers arrived here Tuesday morning, under the escort of two American officers and were taken to the Torpedo Station where they were received by Captain Trench and shown all over the Island. The visitors were entertained at luncheon by Captain Trench, after which they paid a visit to the Training Station, and were later taken for a ride about the city. In the evening they were the guests of Admiral and Mrs. Sims at dinner at the War College, leaving on the Fall River Line steamer for New York.

The new stone crusher has been set up at the City Quarry and is being warmed up in preparation for strenuous work. It is expected that by the first of the week it will be turning out crushed stone in large quantities.

Miss Annie Slocum Patrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Patrick, and Mr. David Patterson Stewart will be united in marriage at the Second Baptist Church on Friday evening, June 4, at 7:30 o'clock.

At the next forum of the Chamber of Commerce to be held in the council chamber of the City Hall on Tuesday evening, the topic for discussion will be Newport's needs in the way of a hotel.

Newport Post, No. 7, American Legion, has appointed a committee to look into the possibilities of giving a big open air carnival during the summer for the benefit of the Post.

### NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The regular annual meeting of the Newport Historical Society was held on Tuesday, May 25, at 3:30 p. m.

The President, Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, presided at the meeting. There were about forty-five members in attendance when the meeting was called to order at precisely half past three, punctuality constituting a notable feature in the functions of the Society.

The President desired the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting of the Society held prior to the special meeting which was convoked for the purpose of determining the transfer of the trusteeship of the Liberty Tree. Afterwards the Secretary read also the minutes of that special meeting. The minutes were approved as read.

The President then proceeded to read his report, which was an exceedingly able review of the work of the Society during the past year; an account of the meetings of the board of directors and the results of those meetings; generous acknowledgment of the loyalty and efficiency of the Staff of the Society in the performance of their several duties, and a hearty expression to the members and friends assembled of the deep rooted conviction that the Society was steadily advancing and would continue to advance in its sphere of usefulness to the community.

The President, having completed his reading, desired the Secretary to read the report of the Treasurer; and this report was read in full detail, showing the exact condition of the Society's exchequer at the close of its fiscal year, April 30, 1920.

Following immediately upon this came the reading by the Secretary of the report of the Curator of Coins and Medals.

The Librarian then read his report, citing the various activities of the Society during the year just elapsed and laying stress upon the concrete benefits realized by the citizens of Newport and others when it became either necessary, or advisable, or pleasurable for them to seek the Society's willing aid in delving among the records of the remote past for lost links in the chains of ancestry, exact dates of famous happenings, or other details to which their eyes alone might never find the way.

All the above mentioned reports were approved as read.

Then followed the feature of the meeting: the reading by Miss Maud Lyman Stevens of her admirable paper on the Hazard House at the corner of Stone street and Broadway. Miss Stevens held her audience in a welcome thrill of rapt attention from start to finish of her reading, and when the reading was over and the guests adjourned to the hall for refreshments, loud were the praises heard of the entertainment amid that pleasing buzz of chatter which invariably fills the vacuum between a feast of reason and a feast of tea and cake and jam.

Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, read his report, as follows:

Mr. President:

Your Committee on Nominations, appointed at the annual meeting in 1919, respectfully recommends the election of the following for the term of one year:

President—Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry  
First Vice President—Frank K. Sturgis.

Second Vice President—Alfred Tuckerman.

Third Vice President—Hon. Darius Baker.

Recording Secretary—John P. Samborn.

Corresponding Secretary—Maud Lyman Stevens.

Treasurer—Henry C. Stevens, Jr.

Librarian and Assistant Treasurer—Lloyd M. Mayer.

Assistant Librarian—Gertrude Ehrhardt.

Clerk—Annie Burn.

Curator of Coins and Medals—Edwin P. Robinson.

Also on the Board of Directors:

For one year—Mrs. William H. Birchhead.

For three years—Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

Away back in 1917 and 1918 there was much fear of a water famine in Newport, and at several different times a serious condition was averted by a margin of only a few hours. It is hard to remember those days now for there is such a plenty of water that it looks like an inexhaustible supply. The consumption in Newport has been much reduced since the close of the war, while the frequent heavy rainfalls have furnished a supply upon which even the large population of war-time could have had no effect.

Kay street is in such a torn-up condition that it will be impossible for the Memorial Day parade to pass through there this year. The public service companies have encountered much difficulty in trench work there because of the heavy rains.

### REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

At the meeting of the representative council on Friday evening of last week there was a bare quorum present, and later when a formal vote was taken there was much less than a quorum voting, but the chair ruled that there was a quorum present.

The business of the evening did not involve a great deal of discussion, the resolutions providing for the issuance of schoolhouse bonds being adopted after explanation had been made of the situation. The council will have to be called again when more bonds are needed, but this will not be for some time.

The board of aldermen were authorized to sell the buildings on the Central street property, taken for schoolhouse purposes, in such manner as might seem to them most advantageous to the city. An electric light was ordered on Pelham street, although no appropriation was made to pay for it. Notice was given of an amendment to the council rules, which will have to be voted until the next meeting. This provides that any business coming from the Mayor, board of aldermen, council committee, or department head shall not be laid on the table without consideration.

An attempt was made to take up the garbage ordinance, but instead it was decided to adjourn for one week and take it up then. The gasoline sales ordinance was taken from the table, and, after a few amendments, was adopted.

The amendment to the police ordinance, raising the salaries of the members of the police force to correspond with the raise for the firemen, was taken up. Ex-Mayor McLeod spoke in favor of the amendment, and it was adopted, an increased appropriation of \$8450.50 being made to meet the increase.

An amendment to the fire department ordinance was adopted, making the maximum age for appointment forty years. A few routine matters were disposed of and the council adjourned to meet on Friday evening, May 28. Among the business stated for that meeting was the garage ordinance, and also a petition from the city laborers for an increase in pay.

### JURORS NOTIFIED

The following have been summoned for jury duty:

Grand Jurors—Chester C. Bachelor, Bedlow avenue and Malbone Road; Percy L. Bailey, 16 Brooks Avenue; Clement C. Bain, 21 Bedlow Avenue; Burton W. Little, 2 Willow Street; Henry G. Riley, 19 Farewell Street; Douglas Smith, 28 Hall Avenue; Frank B. Langley, 11 Second Street; William L. Ebbitt, 17 Cranston Avenue; Harold A. Peckham, 22 Rhode Island Avenue; Arthur W. Tappan, 8 Cranston Avenue; William S. Bailey, Jr., 22 Tilley Avenue; Edward L. Spangler, 19 Bay Side Avenue.

Petit Jurors—Charles H. Mattes, 75 Merchant Street; Edward Ellis, 32 Third Street; William H. Jackson, 8 Hall Avenue; Jasper Hicks, 2 Ashurst Place; DeLois Scott, 47 Pelham Street; William A. Edward, Ruggles Avenue; Joseph Terry, Jr., Gibbs Avenue; William J. Mahon, 39 Extension Street; William H. Thomas, 60 Ruggles Avenue; Adam Hempsell, 60 Hamden Street; Albert F. Haas, 26 Main Avenue; Frederick L. Gross, 68 Bridge Street; Carl E. Lindh, 12 Fountain Street; Edward A. Lodder, 62 Prospect Hill Street; John P. McCarthy, 27 Middleton Avenue; Clarence J. Crosby, 30 Vernon Street; John J. Crosby, 34 Weaver Avenue; George T. Gaines, Jr., 30 Second Street; Benjamin B. Coggeshall, 37 Gibbs Avenue; Daniel A. Boss, Jr., 9 Cross Street.

The heavy rain of last week was responsible for considerable damage to Mr. William H. Langley, a well known contractor. The foundation walls for a large apartment house which he has under way on Kay street were completely undermined and pushed over. The rainfall was unusually heavy and the ground was already soggy from previous rains.

A number of names have already been presented unofficially for the choice of the school committee for the new school building on outer Broadway. Among the names already mentioned are those of Thomas P. Peckham, Dr. Rufus E. Darrah, Governor Charles C. Van Zandt, and others.

It is expected that the box factory which is to be opened in the former Curry mill on Chapel street will be in operation about the first of June. Traffic congestion has been responsible for delays in the arrival of necessary machinery.

The case of A. Wilbur Wright vs. the Town of Jamestown has occupied considerable time before Judge Hugh B. Baker in the District Court this week. This was an action to recover fees alleged to be due the plaintiff for drawing the plans for a new school building for the town, and the Court found for the plaintiff for \$409, the full amount asked.

Progress continues on the Bath Road widening project, but there is still much work to be done before the north side of the road will be ready for use. The constant wet weather of the spring has been a severe handicap.

Rev. and Mrs. John Cornell have arrived at the Cornhill Farm, West Main Road, Portsmouth, for the season.

### MEMORIAL DAY

Next Monday will be observed as Memorial Day in Newport, as the regular date, May 30, falls on Sunday. The day will be observed as a general holiday and all government offices and most places of business will be closed throughout the entire day. If the weather is good, there should be a large number of visitors to the city.

Monday morning will be devoted to decorating the graves of deceased members of various wars, and at 11 o'clock the members of Lawton-Warren Women's Relief Corps will strew flowers on the waters at the Government Landing in memory of those who died at sea. Mrs. Grace E. Watson, president of the Relief Corps, will have charge of this portion of the exercises.

In the afternoon the memorial exercises will be conducted at the First Presbyterian Church, Post Commander William S. Bailey of Lawton-Warren Post presiding. The oration will be delivered by Rev. Frederik W. Coleman, orator of the day, and the prayer by Rev. Wilbur Nelson, chaplain of the day. A special choir will furnish music under the direction of Mr. Henry Stuart Hendy, director, with Mr. H. Wood Thompson organist.

While the exercises in the church are in progress, the organizations that are to participate in the parade will assemble and at the conclusion of the services the parade will start.

Post Commander Jere L. Greene is Chief Marshal with Colonel Heribert Bliss as chief of staff. The line will be made up of a company of Const Artillery with the Seventh Artillery Band, a regiment from the Naval Training Station with the Station Band, the Newport Artillery Company with the Municipal Band, the United Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion. The members of Lawton-Warren Post will ride in carriages under the command of William S. Slocum, Senior Vice Commander.

The route of march will be somewhat different from previous years because of the fact that Kay street is impassable while under repair. The line will move down Broadway, Washington Square, Touro street, Bellevue Avenue, Bowery street, Young street, Thames street and Warner street, to the Island Cemetery, where the customary services will be held in the Soldiers and Sailors' plot. After the services, the Grand Army Post and escort will march to the Soldiers and Sailors' monument, where the flag will be saluted.

### WAR COLLEGE GRADUATES

The graduation of the 1920 class from the Naval War College on Saturday last was a striking and important affair in spite of the inclement weather of the day. The features of the occasion were addresses by Admiral William S. Sims, president of the College, and Admiral Charles P. Plunkett in command of the destroyer squadron. Admiral Sims made a powerful address, talking for nearly an hour, and handling the present situation of the navy in his usual fearless manner. Admiral Plunkett also struck right out from the shoulder and told his hearers a few things which gave them something to think about, among other things saying that the navy was not only demobilized but about demoralized.

There was a large graduating class, including some of the best known men in the navy.

Mayor Mahoney believes in obeying the traffic laws. He was driving out Broadway behind a Providence trolley car a few days ago, when the trolley made an unexpected stop, but the Mayor was right there with his brakes. Before the next stop of the Providence car the Mayor had gotten by, but a brown painted Ford dashed merrily by while the passengers were getting off. Many drivers do not make the slightest attempt to obey the traffic laws regarding the passing of street cars, and the only thing that will stop them is to put a plain clothes policeman on the trolley cars for a few days. He could keep the Police Station full for a time and after that the drivers would use more caution.

Mr. Willard B. Chase, who has been to the Newport Hospital, where two operations were found necessary and were performed, has returned to his home in Chase's Lane.

Mrs. Tracy Chapman with her infant daughter is guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Allen.

Mr. Harold Dillon, who has been stationed in Philadelphia, has been transferred to Newport, where it is expected he will be stationed for the next two years. Mr. Dillon is now residing with his wife and family on the West Main Road.

### MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Death of Mrs. Edward B. Peckham. Mrs. Carrie Lewis (Howland) wife of Mr. Edward Everett Peckham died recently at her home on Riverview Avenue, after a long and painful illness. She was the only daughter of the late Benjamin and Julia (Lewis) Howland, and has spent her life in this town, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is survived by her husband.

The funeral took place in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastor, Rev. George W. Manning conducted the services. A quartet composed of Mrs. Fred P. Webber, Mrs. Philip Caswell, Mr. Lewis B. Plummer and Mr. Roland Peckham sang two hymns, "Never My God To Thee," and "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," which Mrs. Peckham had selected to be sung at her funeral. They were accompanied by Mr. C. LeRoy Grinnell as organist. The bearers were Messrs. Benjamin and Freeborn Coggeshall, LeRoy W. and Lloyd S. Peckham. The interment was in the family lot, in the Middletown Cemetery.

Mr. William Smith of Valley Road has purchased a silo in Bristol, which he is dismantling and will erect on his farm.



# Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence  
WEEK DAYS—9:30, 7:40, 8:30 A.M., then each hour to 8:30 P.M.  
SUNDAYS—7:30 A.M., then each hour to 9:30 P.M.

# New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

TIME TABLE  
(Corrected to March 28, 1920)  
Newport to Fall River, Providence and Boston

Week Days.					
Leaves	F. River	Boston	F. River	Boston	Prov.
6:30	6:25	7:00	6:30	7:00	7:25
6:40	6:35	7:10	6:40	7:10	7:35
6:45	6:40	7:15	6:45	7:15	7:45
6:50	6:45	7:20	6:50	7:20	7:50
6:55	6:50	7:25	6:55	7:25	8:00
7:00	6:55	7:30	6:55	7:30	8:05
7:10	7:00	7:40	7:00	7:40	8:15
7:15	7:05	7:45	7:05	7:45	8:20
7:20	7:10	7:50	7:10	7:50	8:25
7:25	7:15	7:55	7:15	7:55	8:30
7:30	7:20	8:00	7:20	8:00	8:35
7:35	7:25	8:05	7:25	8:05	8:40
7:40	7:30	8:10	7:30	8:10	8:45
7:45	7:35	8:15	7:35	8:15	8:50
7:50	7:40	8:20	7:40	8:20	8:55
7:55	7:45	8:25	7:45	8:25	9:00
8:00	7:50	8:30	7:50	8:30	9:05
8:05	7:55	8:35	7:55	8:35	9:10
8:10	8:00	8:40	8:00	8:40	9:15
8:15	8:05	8:45	8:05	8:45	9:20
8:20	8:10	8:50	8:10	8:50	9:25
8:25	8:15	8:55	8:15	8:55	9:30
8:30	8:20	9:00	8:20	9:00	9:35
8:35	8:25	9:05	8:25	9:05	9:40
8:40	8:30	9:10	8:30	9:10	9:45
8:45	8:35	9:15	8:35	9:15	9:50
8:50	8:40	9:20	8:40	9:20	9:55
8:55	8:45	9:25	8:45	9:25	10:00
9:00	8:50	9:30	8:50	9:30	10:05
9:05	8:55	9:35	8:55	9:35	10:10
9:10	9:00	9:40	9:00	9:40	10:15
9:15	9:05	9:45	9:05	9:45	10:20
9:20	9:10	9:50	9:10	9:50	10:25
9:25	9:15	9:55	9:15	9:55	10:30
9:30	9:20	10:00	9:20	10:00	10:35
9:35	9:25	10:05	9:25	10:05	10:40
9:40	9:30	10:10	9:30	10:10	10:45
9:45	9:35	10:15	9:35	10:15	10:50
9:50	9:40	10:20	9:40	10:20	10:55
9:55	9:45	10:25	9:45	10:25	11:00
10:00	9:50	10:30	9:50	10:30	11:05
10:05	9:55	10:35	9:55	10:35	11:10
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10:40	10:30	11:10	10:30	11:10	11:45
10:45	10:35	11:15	10:35	11:15	11:50
10:50	10:40	11:20	10:40	11:20	11:55
10:55	10:45	11:25	10:45	11:25	12:00
11:00	10:50	11:30	10:50	11:30	12:05
11:05	10:55	11:35	10:55	11:35	12:10
11:10	11:00	11:40	11:00	11:40	12:15
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12:25	12:15	1:05	12:15	1:05	1:30
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12:35	12:25	1:15	12:25	1:15	1:40
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1:15	1:05	1:55	1:05	1:55	2:20
1:20	1:10	1:00	1:10	1:00	2:25
1:25	1:15	1:05	1:15	1:05	2:30
1:30	1:20	1:10	1:20	1:10	2:35
1:35	1:25	1:15	1:25	1:15	2:40
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2:05	1:55	1:35	1:55	1:35	3:10
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2:15	1:05	1:25	1:05	1:25	3:20
2:20	1:10	1:30	1:10	1:30	3:25
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3:50	1:40	1:00	1:40	1:00	4:55
3:55	1:45	1:05	1:45	1:05	5:00
4:00	1:50	1:10	1:50	1:10	5:05
4:05	1:55	1:15	1:55	1:15	5:10
4:10	1:00	1:20	1:00	1:20	5:15
4:15	1:05	1:25	1:05	1:25	5:20
4:20	1:10	1:30	1:10	1:30	5:25
4:25	1:15	1:35	1:15	1:35	5:

Editorial to President Wilson

**The Mercury.**

Saturday, May 29, 1920

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Local Telephone 109

Saturday, May 29, 1920

Gompers, the great labor leader, wants to overtake Congress and get one more friendly to organized labor. The great public will have something to say on that subject.

The opinion seems to prevail that in the Democratic camp the Presidential nomination may yet fall to Gov. Cox of Ohio. "Crown Prince" McAfee, as the papers call him, is too much son-in-law to please all the party.

Immigrants are coming to this country as fast as they can get means of transportation. More landed at New York last week than the Custom House force could enumerate and record. If these people go to work when they get here, the labor question ought to be soon settled.

The New York papers are now predicting that the Presidential nomination will hit either Gov. Lowden of Illinois or Gov. Coolidge of Massachusetts. Either would be a good choice. Why not make it Lowden and Coolidge or Coolidge and Lowden? Every good Republican could vote that ticket.

The results of prohibition in Massachusetts are summed up as follows: Drunk arrests in Massachusetts have been reduced almost 75 per cent. Arrests of all kinds have been reduced one-half. Deaths from alcoholism in Boston have dropped 80 per cent. Deaths from alcoholism, accidents and homicides have fallen off more than 80 per cent. Prison commitments are much fewer in number. Intemperance, as a factor in charitable relief, has been well-nigh eliminated.

A Boston official says: "From whatever angle we regard it, the testimony of probation officers is that prohibition has greatly reduced the volume of offenses and altered home conditions to a marked degree. Homes once disturbed by intemperance have become peaceful and happy. Little luxuries have been provided for the children, who now find home a more attractive place."

The effect of prohibition among women is indicated by the single fact that on May 1 of this year there were no women at Deer Island and only 18 at the Boston jail, whereas a year ago there were 188 at the two institutions.

## THE SUGAR FAMINE

The American people, according to Herbert Hoover, are being taxed on an average \$50.00 per family, as the result of increased cost of sugar. The principal responsibility for this lies on the government for its failure to buy up the Cuban sugar crop. Last September it could have been purchased for 6½ cents a pound for raw sugar, which would have given the people 12 cent sugar.

But the administration was too busy with international affairs to bother about such a little matter as the sugar crop. Or else, as so frequently happened, its theorists and academic sharps were not able to sense a practical situation that a good business man could have sized up.

The sugar famine has been a hard blow to the American people. It cuts them short on a basic article of food, also checks the use of a comfort calculator to ease off the difficulties of prohibition. It burdens housekeepers with an insatiable hunt for sugar.

For all the time the people have spent in the endless chase for sugar could have been released for use in production, a large addition to the national output would have been made. Also the situation has added enormously to the work of distribution of groceries. It has not merely been irritating to the grocers, but has placed a heavy burden on their time.

It is all a part of the lack of business ability of the Wilson administration. Mr. Wilson has insisted so often on doing the whole thing himself, he has been so reluctant to surround himself with the type of big and leading executives who handle great business affairs, that a lot of these necessary services have fallen down. The people look forward anxiously to the time when the return of Republican government will place in power men capable of protecting the interests of the people.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The passive and industrial depressions which in past years have reigned with such depressing frequency, were in the main due to two causes:

1. A lack of sufficient currency, or inability of perfectly solvent concerns to secure credit.

2. Long periods of unemployment due to over production or under consumption, or the fears of the business community.

It is difficult to see how a panic could possibly arise now from a lack of sufficient currency. The present situation is anomalous, and it is so anomalous as to be applicable where it is most needed.

Also it does not seem likely that

solvent business will be unable to secure credit. The fundamental idea of the federal reserve system is to base credit on the assets and wealth of the country rather than on any artificial and limited structure of money and government bonds. So credit like currency will be controlled and distributed fairly, and any man whose business is sound should be able to get a reasonable amount.

Of course there is the danger that many concerns have gone in too deep, locking up large amounts of borrowed capital in goods at an inflated value. This will come the hardest test of the present banking system. If the member banks have done their duty, they have not permitted their customers to plunge too heavily on an inflated basis of values. Bankers are by nature cautious. It seems probable that they have exercised this restraint, so that now when loans are called in the attempt at deflation, business concerns can liquidate without losses threatening their solvency. They will simply have to cancel a paper profit that they thought they had made, but which was merely fictitious. Considering the fortunes that have been made in the past year, the great majority should be able to do this.

## NOMINATING A VICE PRESIDENT

The methods by which the high office of vice president is filled have become a national joke. This nomination is made in a big hurry, after the big prize of the presidency has been handed out. Usually many of the delegates have gone home, and those remaining settle it in an off-hand manner.

As about one vice president in six becomes president, it is mighty poor policy to nominate a man who could not get any substantial support were he to run for the higher office.

The great difficulty, of course, is that the vice president has nothing to do but go to sleep in the presiding officer's chair in the Senate. Roosevelt was one of the few live wires who ever took the job. The majority of men competent to hold the office would probably prefer a relatively humble post as a member of the lower branch of Congress, where at least they would have some real work to do and a chance to make their power felt.

The office ought to be given more responsibility, so that the ablest men would be glad to hold this nomination if they could not secure the other. The vice president might well be given a vote and voice in the Senate. Or he could be given a seat in the cabinet, with some definite field to cover. Then he would become more familiar with the problems he would have to handle if he became president, and there would be a chance for an ambitious man to do something.

It is unfortunate that it is not possible to vote separately for president and vice-president. If that could be done, the two parties would be compelled to put up very strong men for the lower office. They would not dare to hand out the second office to some man purely on his ability to carry some doubtful state, but would be forced to run some one who would be strong all over the country.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS

Probably no where on earth is a public gathering held that is so interesting as a national convention of one of the leading political parties of the United States. In no other gathering is so much history made in so short a time. No other assemblage is so picturesque and dramatic. Its cheering and yelling crowds, its flamboyant oratory, its intense strife of contending factors, its mysterious subterranean influences, its dramatic surprises, make up a wonderful battle of social and political forces.

Considered as means for getting good government, these conventions have faults. They are used too much to draw visitors in the cities where they are held. They are not converted to draw trade for hotel men and other business interests, but to make decisions of far reaching importance.

They would work under more favorable conditions in some small hall, sufficient merely to seat delegates, alternates, and press representatives. The custom of organizing gallery demonstrations to yell by the hour for favorite candidates, is an obstacle to careful deliberation.

The fact that the supporters of one candidate can holler twice as long as those of another proves nothing. Bowlers can be hired cheap. Such demonstrations are not consistent with the dignity of such a gathering and they interfere with its work.

In spite of all extravagances, these conventions assemble a body of very able men from each party. The average of brains is higher than that of Congress. The conventions thus constituted interpret fairly well the drift of American sentiment. Only a big man can expect to satisfy the requirements which they exact of a presidential candidate.

## Canine Characteristic

Once in a while you meet a man who is like a dog. He would rather stand still and shiver than to get out and bustle and keep warm.—Christian Examiner.

## PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Death of Mrs. George Faulkner.

Mrs. Fanny Jane Faulkner, wife of George Faulkner, died at her home on Power Street, early Wednesday morning, after an illness about three weeks. Mrs. Faulkner was not considered seriously ill, but later had a stroke, from which she appeared to be recovering when a second stroke prostrated her.

She was the only daughter of the late Albert and Jane Sisson, and spent her entire life in this town. She recently celebrated her 70th birthday in a quiet manner at her home. Mrs. Faulkner is survived by her husband Mr. George Faulkner, a younger brother Mr. Albert F. Sisson of Cambridge, Mass., and a stepson, Mr. Walter Irving Faulkner of Fall River. A daughter by a previous marriage, Mrs. Charlotte Cameron, of London, England, is the well-known writer, traveller, and explorer, having the degree of Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday. Mrs. Faulkner has many friends to mourn her loss. She was an ardent worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Coggeshall Given Shower.

Miss Mildred Bishop gave a shower recently at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Bishop, for Miss Alice Coggeshall. Miss Coggeshall is engaged to be married to Mr. Paul Wells, of Boston. Games were played and music was furnished by Miss Drinkwater as pianist, Miss Phillips with violin and Miss Bishop with mandolin. A mock marriage was performed with Miss Coggeshall as the bride, Miss Langford of Providence as the groom, Miss Phillips as bridesmaid, and Miss Chapman as best man. A buffet supper was served by the hostess. Miss Coggeshall, who is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Coggeshall, received many useful and beautiful gifts.

Misses Cornellia Smith and Marguerite Gibson have been appointed librarians of the library of St. Mary's Sunday School. It is requested that any members of the parish wishing to donate books for this purpose will kindly notify either Miss Smith or Miss Gibson.

Mr. Louverne Sewall has been a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sewall. He is employed on steamship *Huguenot* in the boiler room, and has started in that ship for a trip to Mexico.

Mr. Benjamin F. Pierce, who has been spending the winter in Newport, has been at his home in this town for a few days.

St. Paul's Guild gave an interesting entertainment recently in their parish house. A musical program and a one-act play were given. Cake and ice cream were on sale. The affair was well attended and a good sum was realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Almy have as guests their daughter Mrs. Nash, wife of Capt. Malcolm Nash, U. S. N., and her son of Woodhaven, N. Y. Another daughter, Miss Anna Almy, of New York is spending the summer there.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth Grange the resignation of Worthy Master Herbert Ashley was accepted. A new master will be elected June 8. In the interim, Worthy Overseer Hon. C. Anthony, Jr., is acting as Master.

News has been received in this town of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Vernon M. F. Tallman of Newton Center. Mr. Tallman is the grandson of Mrs. Almira Tallman of this town. The child has been named William Chester Tallman.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mantor Chase of Glen Street are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son at the Newport Hospital.

Mrs. Karl Anthony, who is treasurer of the Thursday Circle of St. Mary's parish, entertained members of the Circle at her home on Thursday.

Mr. John R. Austin of Glen street, has leased the cottage of Mrs. Ivy Bishop near the Mile Corner, for a term of years.

Mr. Henry A. G. Taylor is ill at his residence in New York. His illness will delay his coming to Glen Farm and his Newport home.

Mr. Benjamin Brown, who has been spending the winter with his son, Mr. Walter Brown of Stamford, Conn., is now a guest of his nephew, Mr. David Caswell and Mrs. Caswell. Mr. Brown is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and as such, will ride in the parade on Memorial Day.

Miss Catherine Coggeshall, of the Worcester School of Domestic Science has been confined to her home on Gypson Lane by illness. She was accompanied from the school to her home by her classmate, Miss Roberts of Virginia.

Miss Edna Malone, who is soon to be married has resigned her position in Howard, R. I. and returned home.

The Green Mountain Silo, which has been under construction on the farm of Mr. George Anthony has been completed and the men who erected it have gone to the farm of Mr. David Albright on Braman's Lane to erect a similar silo.

Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham entered the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Baptist Church on Thursday.

The household goods of the late Mr. Andrew Grinnell have been removed from his late home, and the cottage will be occupied by another family from Newport.

Ferry boat Bristol has been put on at Bristol Ferry, so that Automobiles and trucks may now make the trip to Bristol and Providence that way.

Mrs. William Brayton, daughter Mrs. Andrew Durfee, and Mrs. Durfee's children, Helen and Charles, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Lawton of Westfield, Mass., have returned to their homes in this town.

The Federal grand jury has been in session in Providence this week, and has had more than the usual number of Newport men sitting thereon. Among the number are Harry A. Titus, C. Leroy Grinnell, John T. Allan, Eugene S. Hughes, and Charles H. Tisdall.

## BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

Former Athlete John Luen Association

George Draper of North Attleboro, Mass., who spent the past week with friends on the Island joined the Block Island Athletic Association last Saturday night and presented the boys with a check for \$25 in addition to the regular entrance fee. Mr. Draper, who is now engaged in the jewelry business, is an ardent baseball fan, and was back in aid to play first base for the famous Motors, an aggregation that in the July days made a unique record in the annals of the National sport, by trouncing several National League teams, including Providence, Boston, Chicago, and the crack Brown University outfit, which at that time was rated as one of the finest teams in the Collegiate world.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie H. Dodge returned to the Island last Tuesday, after spending ten days' sojourn with friends in Providence.

—Changes Residence

Dr. Herbert A. Thrift, the local dentist, has taken up his residence and office on the main floor at Prescott Stebbins'. At the new location, it is announced, that his hours will be appointment only. The townspeople are much pleased that Dr. Thrift has decided to locate permanently on the Island.

25th Juvenile Frolic

Old Jupiter Club opened up the sun-rocks in the celestial regions last Saturday night with every intent of drowning out the fires of enthusiasm at the 25th Market Whist and Dance of the Block Island Athletic Association held at the local K. of C. Naval Club. Old Jup must have been somewhat disappointed, however, when he peered his weather eye over the landscape of Hygeia Heights and saw the vast contingent of dyed-in-the-wool society buds and blossoms that ventured forth to do battle in the weekly contest of holding hands.

In spite of the deluge of water, water everywhere, and every drop a drub, Chief Scorer Admiral Hyde put fifteen tables of whist into action at \$3.00 p. m., and to accommodate the influx of belated fans five tables were put in motion in the Assembly rooms adjoining, a half hour later.

The Puffin Market was the prize caterer for the evening and the delicacies were awarded as follows:

Miss Lena Lamont, bag of Gold Medal flour; George Draper, 1 chicken; Channing Littlefield, 5 lbs. bacon; Edward Triplett, 4 lbs. stock; Capt. Wm. Teal, 5 lbs. roast beef; Mrs. Myrtle Mitchell, 2 lbs. White House coffee; Charlie Hall, 5 lbs. sugar; Frank Hyde, 1 qt. Ginger cordial; Confections, Miss Hannah Dodge, Frank White.

During the refreshment hour, Professor George Draper and Miss Lena Lamont gave an exhibition of the Tango Tremble, which took the house by storm, and necessitated several encores. The remainder of the evening until midnight was devoted to general dancing. The music was furnished by the Athletic Orchestra.

Center Church

Next Sunday morning at the Center Methodist Church at 10:45, Rev. Alice Itaire will preach on "Living Memories." In the evening at 7:30 a short sermon will be followed by evangelistic services.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Athletic Association was held in the K. of C. Assembly rooms last Wednesday night. Twenty-eight new members took the obligation and received membership cards. Assistant Secretary F. J. Ackerman was credited with 23 of the initiates while Mrs. Ackerman received credit for four. Memorial Day plans were discussed and it was decided to have a

Columbia

Mid-Month Records

Lazy Mississippi—Campbell & Burr  
Rose of Virginia—Burr  
A 299—\$1.00

That Wonderful Kid—Johnson  
I'll See You in Cuba—Kaufman  
A 288—\$1.00

Abe Kabitibbi at the Ball Game—  
Abe Kabitibbi Dictates a Letter  
A 297—\$1.00

When My Baby Smiles at me—  
Ted Lewis Jazz

Rose of Washington Square—  
Kentucky Serenaders

A 298—\$1.00

Who Wants a Baby—Fox Trot  
The Crocodiles—Fox Trot

A 291—\$1.00

Delilah—Medley-Waltz  
In Shadowland—Waltz

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Philharmonic Orch. of N. Y.  
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PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE  
NEWPORT, R. I.

WEEKLY CALENDAR, MAY, 1920

STANDARD TIME

SUN | MON | TUES | WED | THURS | FRI | SAT | MOON | HIGH WATER

5/29 4:15 7:15 2:31 4:56 5:25

5/30 4:11 7:

## GENERAL ALVARADO.

In Washington to Plead  
Cause of Sonora Government.



Gen. Salvador Alvarado, Mexican rebel leader of the new Sonora government, went to Washington to plead the cause of that government before the State Department.

## U. S. RESUMES WAR CONTROL OVER ROADS

Three Emergency Edicts Suspend  
All Rules and Re-Route Freight  
Until Congestion Crisis Ends.

Washington.—Sweeping authority was vested by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the railroads of the country to relieve the freight congestion.

The three orders issued direct: That the railroads shall route all shipments by the most available and least congested lines, regardless of the individual preferences of shippers.

That the western railroads supply to the eastern roads within twenty days a total of 38,000 empty open-top cars, the purpose being to provide equipment for the movement of coal from the eastern mines.

That the eastern roads supply to the western roads within thirty days 10,600 empty box cars, the underlying purpose being to provide equipment for the movement of grain to the eastern ports.

The commission's orders were issued to protect the railroads from damage suits over their movement of cars, regardless of ownership, in desperate efforts to break the traffic jam. The roads have already begun the movement of the cars, it was said.

Members of the commission indicated that they would not give priority to any particular commodity at this time, but would adhere to their program of general measures unless the situation gets worse.

The commission believes that the orders, if enforced by the railroads within the time periods laid down, will re-establish equilibrium in the supply of equipment by the end of the month. This, it is said, will provide for the needs of all shippers and restore traffic conditions practically to normal.

In the meantime it is hoped that the Railroad Labor Board, will have disposed of the wage controversy in such way as to induce the striking railroad yardmen and switchmen to return to work.

The issuance of the orders came after a day of tumult for the commission. Delegations of trade shippers, alarmed municipal officers, distraught manufacturers and complaining labor organizations piled into Washington and demanded hearings by the commission of their particular grievance.

The burden of their demands was that something be done quickly to relieve the country of a condition of transportation congestion, which, they agreed, was leading rapidly to an industrial panic.

### WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

**PARIS.**—The Persian legation announced that Persia has sent an appeal to the League of Nations for protection against the Bolshevik invasion of that country.

**NEW YORK.**—The bankers' war on high prices, declared at the behest of the Federal Reserve Board, brought another wave of liquidation in the securities market.

**MADRID, SPAIN.**—Thousands of women and children carried out a food demonstration in front of the residence of the civil governor of Madrid. "We want bread; we are hungry," was the cry raised.

**ALBANY, N. Y.**—Governor Smith signed the bill preventing hoarding of foodstuffs.

**NEW ORLEANS.**—Governor Parker of Louisiana, declined to accede to the request of President Wilson that he ask the Louisiana Legislature to ratify the Federal suffrage amendment.

**CHICAGO.**—While the wave of price cutting in wearing apparel continued to sweep the country, merchants in several cities denounced the campaign as a futile step toward reducing high prices and predicted that the movement would be short-lived and result in higher prices later.

**ANALO SMITH,** a young mill operative, was found lying bound and gagged in a gutter in the north end of Providence. She told the police that she and Annie Vincellor took an automobile ride with six men whom she did not know, and that in Smithfield both were attacked, threatened with revolvers and tied up.

## HOUSE MAJORITY FOR BONUS ACTION

Come Out for Legion Soldier Relief Plan at Republican Caucus.

### IGNORE HOUSTON LETTER,

Treasury Head Strongly Protests Aid to Ex-Soldiers, "However Financed." Increased Revenues Instead of Big Expenditure Vital Need.

Washington.—House Republicans, in party caucus, came out squarely for enactment of soldier relief legislation, as advocated by the American Legion. Before deciding in favor of the legislation, the Republicans refused 141 to 49, to postpone indefinitely all action on relief legislation. Several Republican leaders, including a majority of members of the Steering Committee, were said to have supported the motion, but there was no record vote.

Secretary Houston's letter, which resulted from an inquiry by Chairman Fordney as to the treasury's view on the "insurgent" Republican-Democratic proposal for a retroactive 80 per cent war profits tax, declared that Congress, instead of devoting new means of spending money, should concentrate its efforts on raising funds for current government expenses.

"I beg to submit to your committee for its serious consideration," the treasury secretary wrote, "the question, whether, all things considered, it would not now be advisable to seek out additional sources of revenue to meet the current requirements of the government, in order to alleviate the necessity of continuing in considerable measure to meet them by borrowing."

Mr. Houston said it was a matter of serious concern to have the government appear in the market every few months for loans, as this course would result in additional credit expansion with higher prices and a more difficult financial situation.

Discussing the alternative of a bond issue or increased taxes — Secretary Houston said:

"The very heavy burdens which will rest upon the treasury by reason of laws already enacted, including particularly the recent railroad laws, which, it is estimated, will entail an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000—and also by reason of the delay in making provision to realize upon the government's investment in railroads and ships, taken in conjunction with the existing credit situation, suggests the need of grave consideration of the question whether, quite aside from and in addition to any tax cut which it might be necessary to impose in order to pay a bonus to the soldiers, it may not be necessary to provide for meeting the necessities of the government in a larger measure from taxation."

"The total indebtedness of the government maturing within three years, represented by treasury certificates, war savings certificates and victory notes, is in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000," Secretary Houston wrote.

"It is no longer possible to finance the current needs of the government in part by the issue of treasury certificates, except on onerous terms which reflect upon the value of the government's bonds and deplete them in the market. Furthermore, it would appear to be bad economy and had finance for the government to borrow money on short-term certificates of indebtedness (maturing within from three to six months) to be invested for a term of years in railroads and ships.

"It is a matter of serious concern," continued the letter, "to have the government appearing in the market every few weeks for loans. Certainly nothing ought to be done to add to existing credit expansion that can possibly be avoided. The result would be to increase prices and to make a difficult situation less satisfactory."

"Additional taxes are also undesirable, but they may be less undesirable than borrowing. They would at least have the effect in part of enforcing economies."

"The first thing to do, I am sure, you will agree, is to keep federal expenditures down to the minimum, and it is obvious also that other governmental jurisdictions and private individuals should do likewise."

### REDS SEIZE ALEXANDROPOL.

Bolsheviks in Full Control of Armenian City.

Washington.—Bolsheviks are in full control of the Armenian city of Alex-

andropol, Col. William Haskell, allied high commissioner for Armenia, reported.

The Armenians still hold Cushtah and Karakis, and are engaged in bat-

tle with the Bolsheviks.

Tiflis is reported quiet. Georgians are reported to have shelled towns near Batoum, although Batoum is still held by the British.

### BANDITS GET \$22,000 LOOT.

Raid Peoples' Bank, Ohio, Shoot Down Bystander.

Delta, Ohio.—Shooting down a by-

stander, seven bandits, heavily armed,

entered the Peoples' Bank, stole \$16,-

000 in cash and \$8,000 in liberty bonds

and escaped in an automobile, which

had been waiting with engine running.

James Warner, a banker, is in a se-

rious condition. He was shot by one

of the bandits who held a crowd of

while his partners in crime robbed the

bank vault.

Henry F. Sullivan, of Lowell,

Mass., champion long distance swimmer, is to make another attempt to swim the English Channel. With his

trainer, John Conlon, he has engaged

reservations on the Mauretania, sail-

ing early in July. In 1913 he came

within two miles of reaching the

French shore.

Annie Smith, a young mill operative,

was found lying bound and gagged

in a gutter in the north end of Prov-

idence. She told the police that she

and Annie Vincellor took an automo-

bile ride with six men whom she did

not know, and that in Smithfield both

were attacked, threatened with revolv-

ers and tied up.

GOV. C. M. BROOK.

President of the National  
Highway Association.



Latest photographs of Gov. C. M. Brough of Arkansas, who is president of the National Highway Association.

## TWELVE MEN KILLED IN PISTOL BATTLE

Fight Follows Ousting of Discharged Miners From Coal Camp at Matewan, W. Va.

Charlestown, W. Va.—Twelve men were shot to death in a pitched battle on the streets of Matewan, Mingo County, between members of a private detective agency and members of a newly organized coal miners union.

Of the dead, seven were members of the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency, of Bluefield, W. Va. The victims are:

—Mayor Cabell Testerman, L. C. Peets,

H. E. Peets, E. A. Powell, A. U. Hooker,

U. W. Ferguson, U. M. Brown, C. B.

Cunningham, all detectives; James

Mullin, Patrick Kinsley, William Rohrer,

Isaac Bluer, miners. Wounded: Samuel Arline, — Baldwin, James Chambers.

The fighting took place near the Norfolk and Western station at Matewan just before the arrival of the 5:15 p. m. train for Kenova, on which the members of the detective agency intended to depart, according to Governor John P. Cornwell here.

Former employees of the Stone Mountain Coal Company, who are reported to have been evicted from company houses because they had joined a newly formed miners' union, are said to have opened fire on the detectives from buildings nearby. The detectives started to flee, firing as they ran, and the attackers followed. All of the detectives had been shot down before the firing ceased.

Colonel Jackson Arnold, superintendent of the Department of Public Safety of West Virginia, is gathering his entire force, scattered over the state, to be rushed to the scene of the shooting.

Matewan is in a non-union district adjoining the Guyan Valley district, where serious trouble resulted several months ago, when attempts were made by union organizers to invade the territory.

Word was received at headquarters of District 17, United Mine Workers, in this city that trouble was brewing at Matewan when eviction of the families of miners who had joined the union was under way by detectives employed by the Baldwin-Felts.

A message anticipating trouble was received at union headquarters here from C. H. Workman, executive board member of District 17, who went to Matewan Monday with a supply of tents for the homeless and instructions to lease all land available for a tent colony.

The first thing to do, I am sure, you will agree, is to keep federal expenditures down to the minimum, and it is obvious also that other governmental jurisdictions and private individuals should do likewise."

### LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Exportation of sugar would be prohibited under the terms of a bill intro-

duced in the senate by Senator

McNary of Oregon.

Secretary of the Treasury Houston stated in a conference that he ex-

pects price levels to go much lower

than they have dropped in the past

few days.

Coincident with nation-wide price cut-

ting, the Department of Labor's

Bureau of Labor Statistics announced

that foodstuff prices between

March 15 and April 15 showed the

greatest increase of any 30-day pe-

riod since April, 1915.

Liquidation of at least 10 per cent of

outstanding loans is to be urged

upon the banks of the country as

one of the means of meeting the

present strained credit situation.

House and senate conferees on the

resolution which would end the state

of war with Germany and Austria-

Hungary have agreed to recommend

acceptance of the resolution as

passed by the senate.

United States Railroad Labor Board

refused the petition of "outlaw"

railroad employees demanding recog-

nition and a hearing on their re-

quests for higher wages.

Although he served with the Cana-

dian expeditionary force during the

war, William Lorimer, 28 years old,

of Millbury, Mass., visited police

headquarters, said he believed he is

technically a draft evader and desired

to have his status in connection with

the draft investigated, so that his

record may be cleared.

Although Smith, a young mill operative,

was found lying bound and gagged

in a gutter in the north end of Prov-

idence. She told the police that she

and Annie Vincellor took an automo-

bile ride with six men whom she did

not know, and that in Smithfield both

## COULD WE FORGET!

Could we forget that over there in France,  
Like row on row, those little white-  
crossed mounts, the rain tears glisten, sun  
smiles gleam  
And birds sing lullabies of sweetest  
sound?

Could we forget!

Could we ever lose the sacred memory  
Of pale-blushed eyes and strained  
Limbs like these, the skin taut  
The choking ache, that sky-stinted desire  
Pain.

Could we forget the dear loved voice we  
missed.

Could we forget!

They gave their all, these loyal sons of  
ours.

When came the first clear call for men  
to fight.

The onrushing hordes of hell-spawned powers  
Must sought to shackle Liberty and  
Right.

Could we forget!

Because they went we walk our customized  
way.

And straight before us stretch the high  
roads fair;

We ours to give on, carry on and pay  
The debt we owe the dear ones over there.

Could we forget!

—Lachlan Campbell.

HOW EUROPE CAN  
ESCAPE COLLAPSE

We Must Aid by Extending  
Credits, Says Davison.

## GRAVE MENACE TO U. S. A.

European Ruin Would Involve  
America—Starvation and  
Disease rampant.

**D**es Moines, Ia.—Speaking before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, said:

As chairman of the Convention of Red Cross Societies, composed of representatives of twenty-seven nations that met recently in Geneva, I am entitled to authoritative reports regarding appalling conditions among millions of people living in eastern Europe.

One of the most terrible tragedies in the history of the human race is being enacted within the broad belt of territory lying between the Baltic and the Black and Adriatic Seas.

This area includes the new Baltic States—Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Montenegro, Albania and Serbia.

The reports which come to us make it clear that in these war-ravaged lands civilization has broken down.

Disorder, bereavement and suffering are present in practically every household, while food and clothing are insufficient to make life tolerable.

Men, women and children are dying by thousands, and over vast once-civilized areas there are to be found neither medical appliances nor medical skill sufficient to cope with the devastating plagues.

Wholesale starvation is threatened in Poland this summer unless she can procure food supplies in large quantities. There are now approximately 280,000 cases of typhus in Poland and in the area occupied by Polish troops.

Worst Typhus Epidemic in History.

This is already one of the worst typhus epidemics in the world's history.

In Galicia whole towns are crippled and business suspended. In some districts there is but one doctor to each 180,000 people.

In the Ukraine, we were told, typhus and influenza have affected most of the population.

A report from Vienna, dated February 12, said: "There are ratlions for three weeks. Death stalks through the streets of Vienna and takes unherded toll."

Budapest, according to our information, is one vast city of misery and suffering. The number of deaths is double that of births. Of the 160,000 children in the schools, 100,000 are dependent on public charity. There are 150,000 workers idle.

Typhus and smallpox have invaded the four countries composing Czechoslovakia, and there is lack of medicines, soap and physicians.

In Serbia typhus has broken out again and there are but 200 physicians to minister to the needs of that entire country.

In Montenegro, where food is running short, there are but five physicians for a population of 450,000.

America Overflowing With Riches.

Returning to the United States a few weeks ago with all those horrors ringing in my ears, I found myself once more in a land whose granaries were overflowing, where health and plenty abounded and where life and activity and eager enterprise were in the full flood.

I asked myself: "What if this plague and famine were here in the great territory between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley, which roughly parallels the extent of these ravaged countries and that 85,000,000 of our own people condemned to famine by lack of raw material and whose fields had been devastated by invasion and rape were racked by starvation and pestilence and if we had lifted up our voices and invoked the attention of our brothers in happier Europe to our own deep miseries and our cries had fallen on deaf ears, would we not in our despair exclaim against their heartlessness?"

Only Three Ways to Help Europe.

There are only three ways by which these stricken lands can secure supplies from the outside world. One is by payment, one by credit, and the third is by exchange of commodities. If these peoples tried to buy materials and supplies in America at the present market value of their currencies Austria would have to pay forty times the original cost Germany thirteen times Greece just double, Czechoslovakia fourteen times and Poland fifty times. These figures are actual and are a true index of the economic plight of these countries.

The situation that I have spread out here is far beyond the scope of individual charity. Only by the action of governments, our own and the others whose resources enable them to co-operate, can aid be given in sufficient volume. I am also confident that our action would be followed by the governments of Great Britain, of Holland, of the Scandinavian countries of Spain and Japan, and that France and Belgium and Italy, notwithstanding all of their losses, would help to the best of their ability.

It is clear, therefore, that they cannot give us aid for the things they must have, nor have they either products or securities to offer in return for credit. If only they could obtain raw material which these idle millions of them could convert into manufactured products they would have something to offer the world in return for its raw material food and medicine. But if they have neither money nor credit how are they to take this first great step towards redemption?

HIS PLUNDER.

A man will chase a dollar as a dog would chase a hare. And after it runs up hill, down dale, and everywhere, And as he keeps pursuing it for many a weary mile, It seems as if 'twas shrinking, growing smaller, all the while. When first he starts out after it, it sits in huge, immense, But when he catches it at last it looks like thirty cents.

—Tennessee J. Duff, in Kansas City Star.

## Sensations of Heat and Cold.

The feeling of cold or warmth is caused by sensations in the skin and has little significance as to the body temperature. On a hot day one may feel very hot when the body temperature is quite normal. Again at the beginning of a fever one may feel cold as in the case of a chill. This chilly feeling is caused by the contrast between the higher temperature of the internal organs and still normal temperature of the skin.

## Warblers of All Kinds.

Not taking into account the human beings who are sometimes referred to as warblers, you will find that there are many kinds of warblers. If you had a collection of them all together they would take in about all the colors of the rainbow, yellow, orange, chestnut, black, white, green, gray, brown and other colors, with numerous shades entering into their beautiful plumage.

A Terrible.

An artist was sketching from the river bank near two friends who were fishing. The artist was at one time put under by a man who interfered with his work and he tried to drive the man away, but he tried to drive the man away, but the man would not budge. At last the artist said to him, "If you won't let me go, I'll paint you." He did so and the fisherman got

The French government has many serious problems to solve, but the French peasant is working and the French artisan, while still badly in need of raw materials, has not lost his habit of industry and thrift. The most encouraging fact about France today is that her people are alive to the seriousness of France's problem, and they are going forward bravely to solve that problem.

Italy, despite her great shortage of raw material, is looking forward and not backward. Italy can be relied upon to do her part.

England is meeting the problems of reconstruction just as those who knew her past should have expected her to meet them.

## Plan to Aid Central Europe.

It is not for me perhaps to give in detail a formula for solution of the world's ills, but as I have been asked many times, "What would you do?" I am glad to give my own answer.

Accordingly, I would ask:

1. That Congress immediately pass a bill appropriating a sum not to exceed \$500,000,000 for the use of Central and Eastern Europe.

2. That Congress call upon the President to appoint a nonpolitical commission of three Americans, distinguished for their character and executive ability and commanding the respect of the American people. Such a commission should include men of the type of General Pershing, Mr. Hoover or ex-Secretary Lane. I would invest that commission with complete power.

3. I would have the commission instructed to proceed at once, accompanied by proper personnel, to survey conditions in Central and Eastern Europe and then act for the restoration of those countries under such conditions and upon such terms as the commission itself may decide to be practicable and effective. Among the conditions should be provided that there should be no local interference with the free and unrestricted exercise by the commission of its own prerogative of allocating materials. Governmental policies should be eliminated; unreasonable and prejudicial barriers between the various countries should be removed, and such substantial guarantees as may be available should be exacted in order that the conditions imposed should be fulfilled.

4. As to financial terms, I should make them liberal. I would charge no interest for the first three years; for the next three years 6 per cent, with provision that such interest might be funded if the economic conditions of the country were not approaching normal, or if its exchange conditions were so adverse as to make payment unduly burdensome. I should make the maturity of the obligation 10 years from its date, and I should have no doubt as to its final payment.

5. Immediately the plan was adopted I would have our government invite other governments in a position to assist, to participate in the undertaking.

6. To set forth completely my opinion, I should add that in the final instructions the American people, through their government, should say to the commission:

"We want you to go and do this job in such a manner as, after study, you think it should be done. This is no ordinary undertaking. The American people trust you to see that it is done right."

I would also say to the commission:

"Use so much of this money as is needed." Personally, I am confident that with the assistance and co-operation which would come from other parts of the world the sum of \$200,000,000 from the United States would be more than enough to start these countries on their way to self support and the restoration of normal conditions.

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**Charles M. Cole,  
PHARMACIST**  
302 THAMES STREET  
Two Doors North of Post Office  
NEWPORT, R.I.

**WATER**

All PERSONS desiring of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

**AMERICA'S HORNETS' NEST**

Mexico, honest southern neighbor, is a perpetual hornet's nest, forever buzzing and stinging with its futile wars and vain ambitions, never settling down to honest work. A live American feels much the same desire to throw a rock into it, that he used to feel toward the nest of yellow jackets in his father's buck orchard.

With Carranza's flight another era passes, and the American government will have to frame a new policy. This policy should not be based on romantic idealism, but on cold facts. It should always be kept in mind that Mexico is practically an Indian republic. It has but about 20 per cent. of straight white blood. The rest are about half pure Indian, and the remainder half-breeds.

The situation is much more difficult than in a country like Brazil, where nearly half the people are of the white race.

You can't expect to build a democracy after American standards, among a race whose origins are so largely savage and barbarous.

The land question is at the root of their troubles. With so large a portion of the soil held in great estates, there will always be a great under element who feel no ties anywhere, and are ready to join gangs of bandits and keep the country in much bonds.

"The millions of holders of these war securities are justly entitled to relief and I hope that the Congress will meet its responsibility in the premises squarely and promptly."

The American people are not loved in Mexico. They have interfered too much in telling the Mexicans what kind of a government they should have, and have not interfered enough to protect our own citizens. The Mexicans will respect us much more, if they are made to realize that Americans engaged in lawful pursuits in their country must be protected, or otherwise antislavery will be insisted upon.

**THE COLD SPRING**

Complaints of delays of farm work, owing to cold spring weather, are coming in from all over the country. In this time of short labor supply, this is serious indeed.

However, a cold spring is usually the result of heavy rainfall, and in the end it will promote and restore fertility. Many sections of the country have suffered from sick rainfall for several recent years, a condition attributed by some to cutting down of forests on a great scale. More likely this has been one of those oscillations of nature that soon tend to balance themselves. The old farm rhyme had it that

A cold, wet May,

Means a barn full of hay.

The making up of shortages of moisture will soon show itself in greater yields from the land.

**THE DISABLED SOLDIERS**

The number of American soldiers disabled by war service constitutes a great army of 641,900 men, a far larger proportion than would have been thought possible. People have felt that permanent disabilities would be mostly confined to the crippled men. Yet the War Risk Bureau's figures show that 76,588 are suffering from neuro-psychiatric disease, that about 46,310 developed tuberculosis, with many cases of insanity, eye and ear trouble, etc.

A large proportion of these should be restored to health and working ability. Yet the burden of those who suffered permanent impairment will be heavier than expected. The country must be generous to these men, remembering that they offered their all while the rest of us remained at home in peace and prosperity.

**AS WILSON WILLS**

What beats us is why people scold about the man in the Department of Labor who sets the "Reds" free. He is merely letting his mind go along with that of the President, who keeps him in office. If his policy were not satisfactory to the President, he would be dismissed, of course. That is what happened to Lansing.

**Peculiar Will Upheld.**

An elderly Frenchman was found dead in his house at Doumouy in the Ardennes. A search among his papers failed to reveal any will until, under his bed, a piece of sheetiron was discovered, with these words written on it in white chalk: "I bequeath all my property to the borough of Ardeche on condition that the mayor gives £12 to the local fire brigade for a 'festif.' (Signed) —." The relatives disputed this queer and very will, but the local court decided it was valid.

**LIBERTY BOND DECLINE WILL BE INVESTIGATED**

**State of New York Provides Select Committee to Find Remedy for Fall in Price**

Washington, May 21.—Appointment of a select committee to inquire into the depreciation of the market value of Liberty bonds is provided in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Walter W. Magee, Republican of New York.

Under the bill the committee would consist of seven members, four Republicans and three Democrats, and report to the House at the earliest possible moment. Its recommendation as to what legislation, if any, Congress should enact for the purpose of increasing the value of Liberty bonds.

In explanation Magee says:

"I introduced the resolution upon demands from my home people that Congress sit up and take notice of the great depreciation in the market value of Liberty bonds. The following is a sample communication from one of my most patriotic constituents:

"If there is any one thing in my opinion that is doing much to unsettle the United States Government it is the attitude of the Government in permitting by any actual depreciation the value of these bonds. For myself, I feel mighty touchy on this subject. In order to keep up with the crowd and do what I thought was right I purchased \$70,000 worth of these bonds, and last week I sold the last of them and my aggregate penalty for loyalty amounted to \$7,800."

The subject matter within the scope of the resolution would include several propositions, such as exemption from taxation, increase in rate of interest, real causes of depreciation, fixed policy as to further bond issues, and protection of multitude of small patriotic holders.

"I do not know what should be done, but I feel that there is a solemn obligation upon the Congress which authorized the issue of billions of dollars worth of these bonds, which were sold to thousands upon thousands of patriotic purchasers at great sacrifice, to find out whether anything can be done to appreciate their value, and, if so, to apply the remedy. This can be promptly and effectively done through a committee appointed to inquire into the matter, and obtain the views of financial experts, who ought to know what legislation, if any, the Congress should enact having for its purpose the appreciation of the value of such bonds."

"The millions of holders of these war securities are justly entitled to relief and I hope that the Congress will meet its responsibility in the premises squarely and promptly."

**MAKES NEW USE OF ECHOES**

**Inventor's Idea May Do Away With the Old Practice Known as "Hauling the Lead."**

An Inventor in Oakland, Cal., has found a new and practical use for echoes, and as a result the time may come when the practice of "hauling the lead" at sea will be known only in historical novels and old maritime history.

"The inventor, as the new device is called, sends a sound from the keel of the ship to the bottom of the sea; the sound comes back as an echo, and the journey, automatically recorded on a clapperboard, is translated into terms of length. The report shows the depth of water between keel and bottom, calculated from the known speed of the sound-wave in salt water, and the knowledge may be acquired at the rate of four soundings a minute, which is very much faster than by the older methods. The mariner, to be sure, has only recently gone to sea. If indeed the steamer Governor, which will carry the first of them, has left dry dock in Seattle, Wash. But the instrument promises to add immeasurably to the security of ocean traffic.

**"Truth" Unadorned Covered With Blanket**

**San Francisco.—A very pretty young woman wandered from her room early one morning at the Porter hotel out into the street and into the lobby of the Yuba hotel, a block and a half away.**

Ordinarily this would have been unimportant, but this woman wore no clothes.

The clerk at the Yuba hotel protested.

"That's all right," she replied, "I'm Truth, and Truth should be unadorned."

The clerk couldn't see it that way. He telephoned Charles Simpson, steward at the Central Emergency hospital. Simpson came to the rescue with a blanket.

"Truth" fought efforts to "haul" her, saying it was a sin to conceal Truth, but Simpson was firm.

The girl is under observation, less intense, but more official than usual.

"Truth" was the only name she gave.

**GHOSTS ROAM CASTLE**

**Disturb Inmates of Lord Leth's Residence in Scotland.**

"Green Lady" Is Seen to Walk Through Walls of Mald's Room.

Aberdeen.—Rumor and fact are strangely blended in a remarkable ghost story concerning Fyvie Castle, the Aberdeenshire residence of Lord Leth, which brings up to date an ancient legend of the house.

The castle is rich in legends of murder and revenge in the olden days, but until recently little untoward events have been heard of for many a year.

The rumor which has revived these stories is that recently masons and carpenters were called in to remove a famous growth from the wall of the gun room, which is situated in the oldest portion of the Preston tower, from which legend says a former reigning lady repelled an invader with a deluge of molten lead.

When the wall was demolished a human skeleton was found among the rubble. It was interred in the village churchyard, and ever since it is said it has manifested the displeasure by means of groans and mysterious knockings in every part of the castle.

A maid servant named Massie declares that she saw the ghost of the famous "Green Lady" walk across the floor of her bedroom and disappear into the wall beyond. Mrs. Massie stoutly repudiates any suggestion as to a possible pithole. "I saw the lady walk across the floor," she said.

Other servants, though not seeing the apparition, corroborate the tales of nocturnal noises and strange thinnings.

Miss Kellie, the housekeeper, told a story of hearing a remarkable disturbance in the chartroom and dining-room. She went upstairs only to find nothing that could account for it.

The "Green Lady" was a proprietress who appeared in olden days immediately prior to any pending evil, which visited the owners of the estate. Fyvie Castle stands in a remote district, Maudsby, and dates back to the fifteenth century.

**Opportunities on the Farm.**

There was a time when the idea was altogether too common, that the occupation of farming was a sort of junk job where fate threw human discards who lacked ambition, intelligence or perseverance enough to succeed in any other calling in life, observes the Christian Herald. Then along in the late nineties there was a "back to the land movement," and "mossback" and "hicks" were relegated to the culminations of obsolete slang.

The farmer sees life and growth on every hand. Even in winter, in the localities where the landscape seems a symbol of death with snow and ice holding everything in its grasp, there is the hope of renewed life, or resurrection as it were, typified by the stones of seed grain laid away for the next spring's planting.

Truly, on the farm there are special opportunities for observation and thought and happy is the farmer whose thoughts go deeper than the bottom of his milk pail and whose pasture fences are not the boundaries of his horizon.

The farmer sees life and growth on every hand. Even in winter, in the localities where the landscape seems a symbol of death with snow and ice holding everything in its grasp, there is the hope of renewed life, or resurrection as it were, typified by the stones of seed grain laid away for the next spring's planting.

Another indication in the same bulletin lists percentage of price increases since 1918, the high lights of which are 101 per cent increase for pork chops, 102 for lamb, 107 for hens, 121 for lard, 123 for strictly fresh eggs, 133 for storage eggs, 45 for wheat flour, 120 for corn meal, and last, but by no means least, a 238 increase in potatoes and a 207 rise in granulated sugar. There were no items showing a decrease for that period.

**GERMANY BUYS STATE ROADS**

Berlin Regime Pays 40,000,000,000 Marks for the Federated States Railways.

Berlin.—Forty billion marks (\$10,000,000,000 prewar value) is involved in the government's purchase of the Federated States railways, which has been approved by the national assembly. The annual interest incurred in the nation's huge investment is estimated at 14,000,000 marks (\$1,760,000 prewar value).

The government is not oversanguine with respect to early returns from the investment, in view of the dilapidated condition of the railroads, the delayed output from repair shops and continuing demands by the men for wage increases.

Doctor Bell, minister of transport, described in the national assembly the transaction as one of the most gigantic ever effected by any parliament. The minister added that more than a million employees of the railroads will be on the government pay roll. He admitted that the government had to pay heavily for a final settlement with the various states.

**Tom Cat as Security.**

St. Joseph, Mo.—A mortgage filed with the register of deeds at Stockton, Mo., to secure a debt of \$48 includes as security one black tom cat, with white feet, named Tom. As no descriptions were listed with the other articles pledged, it is evident the cat was considered the most valuable part of the security by the mortgagor.

Proof of Malice Required.

Raleigh, N. C.—Newspapers in

North Carolina in publishing attacks

on public officials cannot be penalized

for libel unless the state proves mal-

ice, according to a recent decision of

the North Carolina supreme court.

The court holds that public policy con-

fers a qualified privilege of discussion

and criticism of public officials.

Home Bodies Meet.

Danville, Ky.—Mrs. Nathan Poul-

ter of Salsisa is here on a visit to her

brother, Walter Simpson. It was their

first meeting in 30 years, although

they had lived in adjoining counties

all the time and were in frequent com-

munication through other relatives.

Man-speed.

The speed of the runner and skater

are about the same, contrary to the

general belief that the skater is the

faster. The record is about 32 feet

a second. By running on skis a speed

of 72 feet a second has been made

and in leaping on skis a rate of 100

feet per second has been recorded.

**WHEN THE CLOUDS GATHER**

"Birth" of Thunderstorm, as Seen by Airmen, is a Remarkable and Beautiful Spectacle.

Have you ever been in the air to watch a thunderstorm grow? asks Popular Mechanics Magazine. If you were merely on the ground looking up, then you saw only the bottom of it. The airmen is the one who sees just what is happening in a thunder-storm.

A few hours before the sky was perfectly clear. All at once a few white patches became visible to the eye, and if they quickly begin to dot the whole sky, it is a warning sign. Each fluffy cloud represents the point where moisture rising from the earth has begun to condense. The rapid formation of the clouds means uneven heating of the surface of the earth and the presence of lots of moisture in the air. The clouds grow together, forming a continuous rolling mass of dense vapor, cutting off the flyer's view of the earth.

So far the storm has only been threatening. The clouds have spread sideways as far as they can; now they begin to grow heavier. The heated air from the earth below pushes through the heavy layer and bulges it upward. Higher and higher it is pushed while more and more moisture condenses and this great bulging mass of vapor, sometimes three or four miles high, has become a thunder cloud. Its bulging tops are called thunder peaks or thunder heads, and they are responsible for the lightning, the heaviest of rainfall, and the ball we sometimes have in midsummer.

The energy of a thunderstorm is amazing. A single great cloud may contain billions of pounds of water vapor. The flashes of lightning from cloud to cloud are sometimes 20 miles in length, and when we stop to think that it takes a current of 15,000 watts pressure to produce a spark an inch long, we can only wonder at the immense amount of electricity involved in a single flash.

Chubingo was next in line with a 98 per cent ascent, while the other foods which showed an upward trend, with their percentage of increases, were: Potatoes, 69; granulated sugar, 55; raisins, 53; prunes, 47; coffee, 41; rice, 31; flour (wheat), 23; rolled oats, 18; canned salmon, 10; bananas, 11; orange juice and strictly fresh eggs, 10; bread, 8; fresh milk and corn meal, 6; honey, butter, 6; evaporated milk, storage eggs, 4; lard, macaroni, 2; lamb, tea, 1.

Hurrah Beans Are Cheaper.

The articles which showed a decrease and the percentage of decreases recorded were: Navy beans, 38; prime beef, 20; bacon, 14; canned tomatoes, 11; chuck roast, baked beans, 10; pork chops, 8; beans, canned corn, 6; round steak, 5; rib roast, 4; cheese, canned peas, 2; sirloin steak, oranges, 1.

Potatoes and sugar have increased considerably in price, especially in Chubingo, since January, so that the present comparative figures on those two items would show approximately larger percentages of increases now than the federal record shows for January of this year.

Another indication in the same bulletin lists percentage of price increases since 1918, the high lights of which are 101 per cent increase for pork chops, 102 for lamb, 107 for hens, 121 for lard, 123 for strictly fresh eggs, 133 for storage eggs, 45 for wheat flour, 120 for corn meal, and last, but by no means least, a 238 increase in potatoes and a 207 rise in granulated sugar. There were no items showing a decrease for that period.

**Historical and Genealogical.****Notes and Queries**

MATERIAL, MAY 29, 1920

**NOTES**

1800-1850

(A paper read before the Unity Club, Newport, R. I., by Henry E. Turner, M. D., March 23, 1897.)

**NAVIGATION BY SAILING****PACKET**

The first point to which I wish to direct your attention is that the coastwise or local navigation, so to speak, of the bay, was exclusively carried on by steamers usually called packets, of which there were several in each town on the bay, as Providence, Newport, Warren, Wickford, Bristol, etc., in which were carried all the freight and passengers, to and from places on the bay, and to New York, Long Island, the Connecticut ports and Nantucket. All this may seem unimportant, but this is the point to which I wish to call your special attention.

At this time no freight was carried by the agency of steam either by land or water. One steamer, the Fulton, alone carried passengers between New York and Providence with no capacity for freight and she would bear no comparison, either in size, style or speed, with the ordinary river boats of this day, with which the bay now abounds.

Bear in mind, please, that steam was not applied to the propulsion of goods or passengers by land until a much later time, the first essay at the use of steam on railroads being several years subsequent; also, please bear in mind that the only fuel for cooking or heating purposes used in Rhode Island was wood. The only coal I had ever seen was a little bituminous coal, used in a blacksmith's forge, and then called sea coal, because it came over sea from England or Nova Scotia. The first five of anthracite coal I ever saw was in the front parlor of the jail on Marlborough street, Newport, as late as 1880. How I came to be there I cannot explain, I think not as a malefactor. This was when Robert B. Cranston was sheriff of whom I may speak later.

It would be difficult to convey an idea of the enormous bulk of that commodity, wood, and the consequent enormous amount of capital which the trade in cordwood involved. The wharves in Newport were loaded down, at all times, with vast quantities of that very necessary article of every day consumption, on which the freightage could not but be immense every year. Supposing all the wood consumed in Newport alone, in the two hundred years, in which that was the only fuel used to be piled up together, the stupendous magnitude of the mass would transcend the compass of the human imagination. Indeed, the amount of expense for the transportation of that article of trade would, in that lapse of time, almost exceed human comprehension. Like the wharves in Newport, those in Greenwich and Wickford were, in my early recollection, loaded to repletion with the products of the forests now passing away. Besides the wood brought from Greenwich and Wickford and other points on the bay, a still larger proportion of the wood consumed in Newport was brought from Long Island and Connecticut ports, and all by the same class of vessels.

Another and larger class of vessels, rarely represented at this date, then frequently presented to my youthful vision, were those employed in foreign trade or to more distant coastwise points, and which were then quite numerous, the larger number being owned in Providence or Newport, a few however in each of the other seaports on Narragansett Bay, and built in those various places in each of which a flourishing shipbuilding interest had existed during the eighteenth century, sustained by the labor and enterprise of their own citizens and provided with material afforded by the forests, the growth of their own soil.

The sloops of which I have spoken were generally of from 25 to 75 tons measurement, the class of vessels next larger were two masted schooners, fore and aft rigged of from 50 to 150 tons, seldom larger. Of those exceeding that size, all were square rigged, and up to two hundred tons; were brigs or brigantines, then popularly known as hermaphrodite brigs. All above two hundred tons were ships and very few of these reached five hundred tons. The Leviathans of the present day and the tremendous motive power which they involve, were then totally undreamed of and had there been any suggestion of what we daily and familiarly witness in this regard, the propagator of any such idea would have been regarded as a lunatic and would be liable to be relegated to the treatment accorded such unfortunate.

A large East Indian trade was then prosecuted in Providence, by several well known firms, as Brown and Ives, Edward Carrington, and others, and a large and profitable West India trade contributed to the welfare and thrift surrounding the other seaports of the state. All this is now a thing of the past; the great seaports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, etc., have absorbed the business of exportation and importation and have drowned out the commercial prestige of the smaller ports.

**HABITS OF THE INHABITANTS**

In my earliest recollection, the habits of the inhabitants of Rhode Island were not materially changed from those of their predecessors in the eighteenth century, and in point of fact were more in harmony with those of several preceding generations of the English yeomanry than with those which now prevail among us.

The modern inventions, power looms and mills, then only recently introduced into America, had not at that time fairly exercised and made palpable their entire potency by the complete revolution, with the very shortly effected in the methods adopted in the direction of textile fabrics.

Steam power was then in use, but a number of years back of the year 1820, and the invention of the steamship, so that the power of navigation and transportation of the very essential articles of clothing, food, the fashions of the season, or in other words, to the

populous town, was then only in the stage of infancy, I recollect perfectly well what was going on under my observation, but of course my callous mind was incapable of the inductive process which in mature years, presented themselves to me, viz., the fact that the children of working people at school with me were constantly being removed with their families from Greenwich to the factory villages then being established on the numerous water power sites in the neighboring valley of the Pawtucket, for the purpose of securing employment for those children, in the mills being built with phenomenal rapidity.

Notwithstanding these indications of change, many of the old habits were slow of extinction; the prescriptions, precepts and traditions of many generations are not to be suddenly wiped out; accordingly, many of the time honored habits of their ancestors were yet, for a long time tenaciously adhered to by the older sort, among the rural denizens of the county of Kent, and by partly, also, presumably, by those of the county of Newport.

**THE SPINNING WHEEL AND HAND LOOM**

No farm house was without a wooden spinning wheel and reel, on which the wool, the product of the farm, was spun into yarn, either by the females of the family or by the hired help, and in very many cases, the hand loom held its own in the same or an adjoining room in the attic or lean to mangle have been seen the linen wheel, which, not so many years before, certainly up to the beginning of this century, had been the instrumentality by which the family had been furnished with its linen provisions of every variety, the fruit of the labor of the females of the household, dressed and spun and woven from the flax, the product of their own soil; and almost all the notable housewives of the period were proud to show the magnificent stores of napery, and of wollen sheets and wollen counterpanes, the work of their own hands. Without such a store of her own handiwork, no young woman was considered qualified properly to enter the married state, and among the most genteel and pretentious families, in Kent county, the young ladies were emulous of distinction in the use of the distaff, and indulged in the exhibition of their skill and industry in public competition for prizes for superiority in that exercise.

There is a record, also, extant, of a surprise party, as it would now be denominated, in which the ladies of Elder Bliss's congregation, the seventh Day Baptists, in Newport, passed the day at his residence spinning flax for the benefit of his family. Not a vestige of any of the associations I have very imperfectly described can now be found in Rhode Island except a few preserved in memory, and some memorials.

**THE FACILITIES FOR TRAVEL**

It may be easily understood that in the state of things which I have attempted faintly to describe, the facilities for traveling from place to place, either for pleasure or business, were comparatively small. By land the only means for such indulgence were afforded by private conveyance or by mail stages carrying passengers and United States mails, by which method a distance of fifty miles a day might be accomplished through a phenomenal conjunction of favorable circumstances, as fine roads, fine weather, fine horses and superior accommodations, for way farers, especially for horses, in the hostleries, which were provided on most well travelled roads, and it is also to be considered, that large expenditure was involved in these modes of locomotion, as for example, the stage route from Boston to New York at fifty miles per day would imply four days' journey, with three meals each day and four nights' lodgings which would make near ten dollars for expenses, besides the stage expense, at about eight cents per mile, making in all, for two hundred miles, twenty-six dollars, instead of which now the whole expense putting out of the question the saving of time, would be only about five dollars, so that you can make five trips between those two points at a cost no greater than one could be made then, either in money or time.

If you should select the water route before the steam was put on the line, which was in say 1820, you have first the stage route from Boston to Providence, forty miles, then you embark on the old fashioned sloop or packet, and having made your will before-hand, and committed your soul to God and your family to the mercy of Divine Providence, and putting on your boots, if you happen to be possessed of that desirable article of apparel, you committed your body to the risks and vicissitudes of an encounter with the raging Narragansett and of Point Judith of the Race and of Hell Gate with the chance if the elements are propitious, that is if the weather is reasonably good and all the combinations of wind and tides are favorable, that you may reach your destination, New York, in two or three revolutions of the earth on its axis, at say rate, with a reasonable probability that you will be at your goal at the expiration of a week.

(To be continued).

**QUERIES**

**10510. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING**—Where was he born? There is a tablet on the Children's Home, corner of School and Mary streets, which tells us that he was born there. Barber's Chronological History of Rhode Island gives the following:

"William Ellery Channing, son of William and Lucy Channing, was born at Newport on the 7th of April, 1780, in the house at the corner of State and Atwater streets, afterwards the residence of Dr. Carter, Dr. Case, etc." This house has since been removed to Bridge street near Washington street. I have been told that the house on the corner of Mary and School was owned by Mr. William Channing, the father of William Ellery Channing, who was born at Newport on the 7th of April, 1780, in the house at the corner of State and Atwater streets, afterwards the residence of Dr. Carter, Dr. Case, etc." This house has since been removed to Bridge street near Washington street. I have been told that the house on the corner of Mary and School was owned by Mr. William Channing, the father of William Ellery Channing, who was born at Newport on the 7th of April, 1780, in the house at the corner of State and Atwater streets, afterwards the residence of Dr. Carter, Dr. Case, etc."

Early Prejudice Retained.—The prejudiced soul being the first occupier of a new home is perhaps a common and very problematical occurrence. In the case of a newly married couple, it is to be wild to suppose that the husband, or in other words, to one

**Sheriff's Sale.****STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS**

Newport, R. I., February 11, A. D. 1920.

BY VICTORY and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1017 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1920, and returning to said Court May 11th, A. D. 1920, and to be sold by said Court on the third day of February, A. D. 1920, in favor of John T. Blod and Maurice F. Medallion, doing business as the V. P. Garretson Co., of said Newport, plaintiff, and against William C. Anthony alias John Dye of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day at 60 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M., given to the said Execution Officer the title and interest which the said defendant, William C. Anthony, held at the time of this levy, in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and described as follows: Westerly 150 feet on Congress Hall Avenue; Easterly 150 feet on Land now of Van Alen and Baldwin; Northerly 223 feet on land of Van Alen and Southerly on land of Tracy and containing 25.16 square feet, and more or less, and being the same to be known as 3 on Main Street, the 2nd Avenue, and placed in the City of Newport, be all of the said measurements hereof or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

Notice is hereby given that I will entitle and hold in my name the estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1920, at 11 o'clock, noon, for the satisfaction of said execution debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK D. KING,  
Deputy Sheriff.

4-17-41

Newport, R. I., May 18, 1920.

For good cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to SATURDAY, JUNE 6, A. D. 1920, at the same time and place as above advertised.

FRANK D. KING,  
Deputy Sheriff.

5-18

**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS**

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, R. I.

Newport, April 24, A. D. 1920.

WHEREAS MARY A. GORMAN of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of matrimony now existing between the said Mary A. Gorman and Edward Gorman, now her husband, both of whom are citizens of the said State, and the Gorman Inn, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

Notice is therefore hereby given to said Edward Gorman of the pendency of the said petition and that he shall appear to be held at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the first Monday of June A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY,  
Clerk.

4-21-6w

**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS**

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, R. I.

Newport, April 24, A. D. 1920.

WHEREAS NELLIE L. BERRY of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of matrimony now existing between the said Nellie L. Berry and George W. Berry, now in parts to the said Nellie L. Berry, unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

This notice is therefore hereby given to said George W. Berry of the pendency of the said petition and that he shall appear to be held at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY,  
Clerk.

4-21-6w

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICE**

Newport, May 18th, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport Administrator of the estate of OSWALD A. MOTT, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MICHAEL HATTORF,

5-18

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICE**

New Shoreham, R. I., May 18th, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham Administrator of the estate of OSWALD A. MOTT, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

GLOSSIE A. MOTT,  
Administrator.

5-18

**GUARDIAN'S NOTICE**

New Shoreham, R. I., May 18th, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Guardian of the person and estates of MILDRED V. MOTTA, BERNICK G. MOTTA and SAMUEL D. MOTTA, minors, all of said New Shoreham, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

GLOSSIE A. MOTT,  
Guardian.

5-18

**Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 6th, 1920.****Estate of William Macsparran**

PETITION in writing is made by William Macsparran of said Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of William Macsparran, a person of full age, of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,  
Clerk.

5-15

**Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., April 28, 1920.****Estate of Benjamin T. Cee**

PETITION in writing is made by Ralph E. Dodge Overseer of the Poor of said New Shoreham, requesting that he, said Ralph E. Dodge, of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator of the personal estate of Benjamin T. Cee, an overseer of full age, but reputed to be of unsound mind; and said petition is received and referred to the seventh day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,  
Clerk.

5-15

**Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, May 5, 1920.****Estate of John C. Dodge**

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of John C. Dodge, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the seventh day of June at two o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,  
Clerk.

5-15

**Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, May 5, 1920.****Estate of John C. Dodge**

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of John C. Dodge, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the seventh day of June at two o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,  
Clerk.